

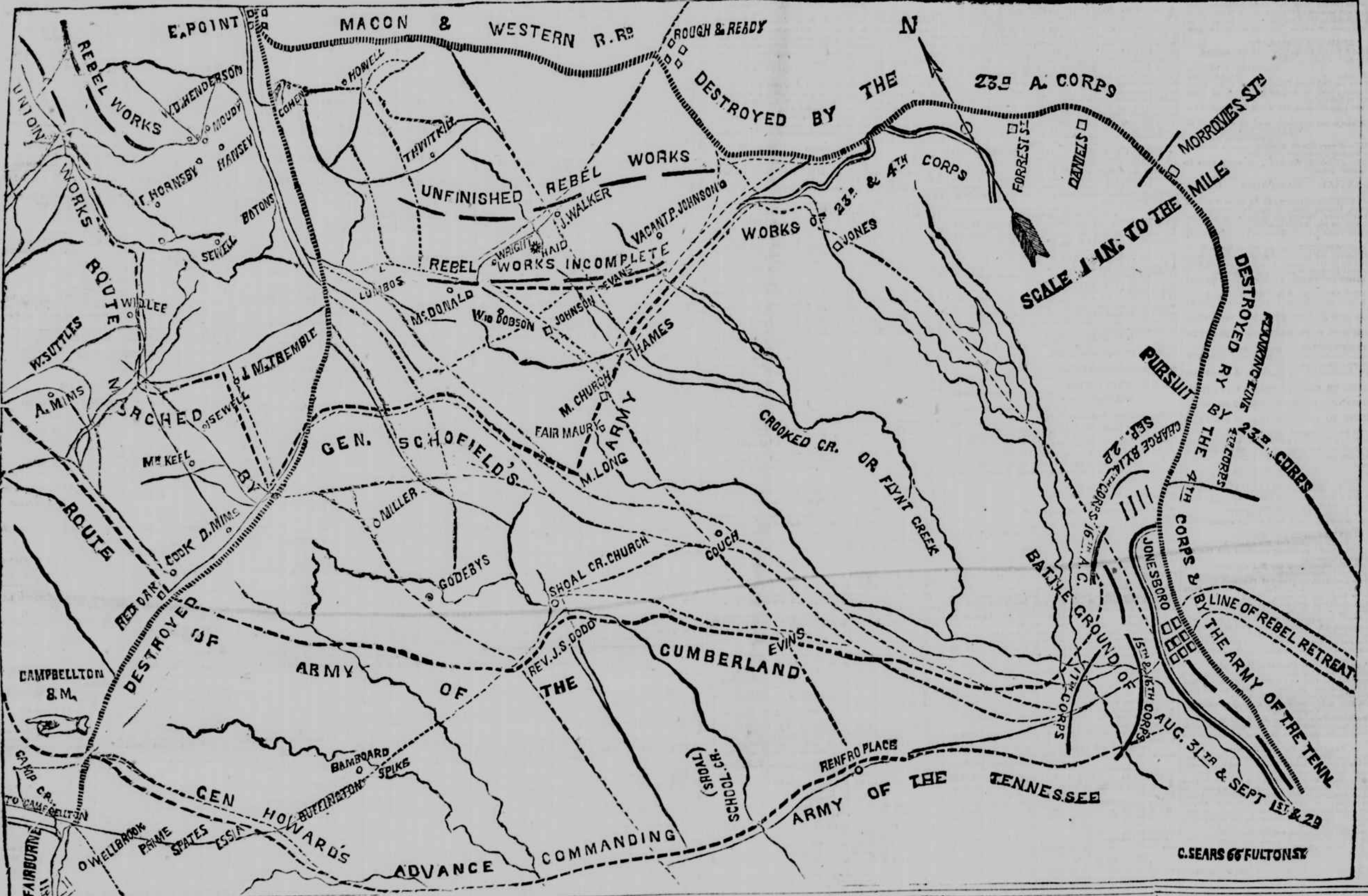
Terms.	
Single copy	4 cents.
Mail subscribers, one copy, one year	\$10.00
do do one copy, six months	5.00
do do one copy, three months	3.00
do do one copy, one month	1.00
Mail subscribers, one copy, one year	2.00
do do one copy, six months	1.00
do do one copy, three months	1.00
do do one copy, one month	1.00
Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, one year	2.50
do do one copy, six months	1.00
do do one copy, three months	1.00
do do one copy, one month	1.00

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIV.....No. 7318. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Persons at the trouble of procuring subscribers, and remitting \$20 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$40 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "The Tribune," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk, but in case of loss The Tribune will not be responsible until furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the enclosures. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

FLANKING OF GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY AND CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.



THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

FULL HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENTS.

The Attack by the Fourteenth Corps.

COMPLETE VICTORY ON ALL SIDES.

List of the Casualties.

From Our Special Correspondent.
IN THE FIELD, NEAR LOVELY'S STATION, GA.,
10 MILES SOUTH OF ATLANTA, Sept. 18, 1864.
HOW THE VETERANS RECEIVE THE NEWS OF OUR VICTORY.

It is amid the greatest enthusiasm which it has ever been my good fortune to witness among veteran troops, that I indite these hasty lines. While I write the hill tops echo back the wild shouts of our troops, who have just assembled to hear the official news of the downfall of the Rebel citadel, against which they have battered so many weeks. "Atlanta ours, boys," is yelled with frantic delight from thousands of loyal lips, and so the news spreads from tent to tent, from Regiment to Brigade, from Brigade to Division, and so on, until the glad tidings permeates the entire army, entering the hospitals where the mortally wounded rise from their couches of pain to listen to the "Latest News." Many a pale countenance, from out of which peered eyes, glazed with the last earthly stare, were lit up with smiles which told that the last rays of hope were still shining to them. Victory had eased them of all pain and many a patient used his lungs in the general shout. We know not how the loyal multitudes of the Nation will receive the intelligence of the capture of Atlanta, but I only hope that their hearts are as full of gratitude to Him, who "hath given us the victory," as the sturdy patriots who, for three long months, have marched hundreds of miles, and fought their forty fights faithfully and successfully. Eulogium upon Gen. Sherman at such a time as this is unequalled for superfluous labor, but the glorious results of his sagacity, tenacity, and determination bids the chronicler of "war and rumors of war" dispense with. This invincible army points to its record of stubborn facts for the reputation of its leader and leaders. I need not now recount what has been achieved, but it may be of interest to your readers to know the particulars of the grand strategic movements of the various corps whose operations in concert have finally given us full possession of the rebellious Gato City of Georgia, where traitorous citizens have persisted in arrogantly boasting that the feet of Yankee vandals should never press the pavements of their fortified city.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA—EIGHTY-THREE CAR LOADS OF AMMUNITION BLOWN UP.
Gen. Slocum, with the 20th Corps, assaulted the enemy's works surrounding Atlanta, which are of a most formidable nature, on the afternoon of the 1st of Sept., opening upon their lines late in the evening with a terrible artillery fire. We have not yet received the details of the operations of the 20th Corps previous to their entering Atlanta, which was occupied by our advance at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 2d. During the night of the 1st, the Rebels evacuated their favorite city hastily, blowing up eighty car loads of ammunition, destroying several extensive magazines stocked with fine old English neutralizing powder, and spiking quite a number of siege guns. To form an idea of the magnitude of these fearful explosions I will state that nearly all of them were distinctly heard at Jonesboro by Gen. Sherman, and our entire army at that point was startled at the continuous reports which seemed more like the instantaneous discharge of four or five full batteries at a distance of five miles. So great was the interest created by these continuous explosions, that Gen. Sherman ordered a large cavalry force to proceed North toward Atlanta, on the 3d, until they could ascertain the cause of the mysterious miniature earthquakes (for such they really were) which had awakened the most exhausted soldier from his slumbers, and placed the ablest Generals on the *qui vive* to learn the meaning of these unexpected sounds. After riding as far as "Rough and Ready," a small station on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad six miles south of Atlanta, the Cavalry ascertained from citizens that the explosions took place in Atlanta. A few hours after, a negro who had escaped from the city, was captured by General Garvard's Cavalry, and from him was gleaned the first news of the evacuation of Atlanta. It seems that "Julius" remained in town until the ammunition began to explode, which, with the furious bombardment of our guns, sadly demoralized him, and in the general consternation he made his way to our lines. When taken prisoner the poor fellow trembled like an aspen leaf, especially when asked what occasioned the explosions. "For God Almighty, Massa, de debil is dar, sure enuff." "Youans was throwing de bums in dar busting dem all over de city. De Seesh run crazy—fast here, and den there, breaking up everything and driving de fast horses over every one. Den de Rebels set fire to de big guns and bust em to pieces, and de Rebels say get out here, de Yankees is coming, and I gin to git seary and I come out, Massa." But few of our troops were inclined to believe that Atlanta was ours, but the rumor of its evacuation spread like wildfire. Nothing but the official announcement from Gen. Sherman could fully convince our veterans that "Old Glory" waved triumphantly over the walls of Atlanta. A special "Field Order" from Headquarters "Military Division of the Mississippi" has just been read to all the troops, who were drawn up in line, announcing the capture of Atlanta and its occupation by the forces under Gen. Sherman. Such cheers will only be heard when Charleston and Richmond are redeemed from the Rebel thralldom which now curses them, as

this hour ring out and reverberate through the valleys of Georgia.
MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJ.-GEN. HOWARD COMMANDING.
In order that readers may better understand the various movements which were made on this grand battle chess-board, it is necessary that some of the plans long since executed be referred to. On the 16th of August, Gen. Sherman sent orders to his various Department commanders to move on the morning of the 18th. All the sick and wounded able to endure transportation, as well as all surplus teams, unserviceable animals, in fact everything not absolutely required for the anticipated expedition, were ordered to be sent across the Chattahoochee River, and kept within the old, abandoned Rebel fortifications. Fifteen days' rations and a large supply of ammunition were also to be kept in wagons across Utoy Creek. The following was the order of march for the different armies. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was to move to Camp Creek. Gen. Schofield, commanding "The Army of the Ohio," was to protect and thoroughly cover the Campbellton road; while Gen. Williams, temporarily commanding the 20th, Hooker's old Corps, received instructions to proceed to the Chattahoochee River, fortify and hold it with Pace's Ferry bridge, besides guarding Capt. Kossack's pontoon bridge at Turner's Ferry, if any emergency should arise requiring the laying of a bridge across the river at that point. The 4th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Stanley commanding, was to march south of Proctor's Creek, near Utoy Creek, which would bring it behind the right center of the "Army of the Tennessee." This position enabled it to cover the Bell's Ferry road. The Army of the Tennessee was to withdraw quietly across Utoy Creek, and thence move by the most direct road towards Fairburn, marching that day as far as Camp Creek, where this army was to encamp. Gen. Thomas, commanding Army of the Cumberland, was ordered to mass two corps, the 4th, Gen. Stanley's, and the 11th, Gen. Jeff. Davis's, below Utoy Creek. Gen. Garrard was to join Gen. Thomas by the most direct route, and cooperate with him, acting in concert with all of Thomas's movements. Schofield was likewise ordered to move in advance of the "Army of the Tennessee," keeping up communication with it as far as Camp Creek. The third grand move ordered the "Army of the Ohio" and the "Army of the Tennessee" to march directly for the West Point railroad, aiming to strike it at Red Oak and Fairburn, while Gen. Thomas followed in two columns, well closed up, in order to be in perfect readiness for any sudden and extensive demonstration from the enemy. The bridges at Sandtown were to be held and protected by detachments of Cavalry and four guns. The above feasible and excellent programme was not carried into execution until the 25th of August, the movement being postponed until the return of Gen. Kilpatrick from his raid on the Macon Road in rear of Hood's army, the details of which I sent several days since to THE TRIBUNE. The results of this daring Cavalry adventure were not important enough to warrant any change in the original plans, and they were very nearly followed to first instructions on the 16th.

MARCH OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
On Saturday night the Army of the Tennessee halted and encamped near Camp Creek, taking up their line of march for the West Point Railroad at an early hour Sunday morning, marching toward Fairburn. Sunday evening struck the railroad two miles and a half north of Fairburn, a small station and village on the line of the West Point Road. Large detachments of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Corps were busily engaged during the whole of Sunday night and a greater portion of Monday, the 29th, in effectually destroying the railroad for nearly twelve miles. The ties were burned, rails piled upon them, and when heated these were twisted around trees, while the deep cuts, which abounded on this road, were filled up with earth, timber, stones, and other materials, until scarcely a vestige remained to mark the locality where but forty-eight hours before the locomotive snorted as it sped along with its cargoes of Rebels. It will require no little courage, labor, and perseverance, to say nothing of the outlay of capital and time, to put this road in running order. All the water and wood stations within twenty miles were likewise destroyed.
August 30.—The "Army of the Tennessee" skirmished considerably with Armstrong's Brigade of Rebel Cavalry, and a portion of Ross's Cavalry Brigade, on the Campbellton road. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, aided by the 9th and 90th Ill. regiments, were principally engaged with the enemy. The Rebels lost quite a number of men during this skirmish, while our casualties will not exceed eighty in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy took positions behind numerous barricades made of split rails, and in order to dislodge them from their lurking places, several splendid charges were made, the cowards retreating in great confusion, as soon as our gallant privates got within thirty or forty yards of their works. The 15th Corps, Logan's, had some pretty sharp skirmishing while crossing Flint River, on the 30th, but the Rebels were driven back inch by inch, and finally they sought refuge behind their works. Next coming on, the "Army of the Tennessee" went into position south of Flint River, facing nearly south-east, with the following disposition of the three corps composing this army: 16th Corps, temporarily commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, the hero of the bloody Red River campaign last Spring, holding the extreme right wing; 15th Corps, Logan's, on the left, with the 17th Corps, Blair's, in reserve, while Kilpatrick had two brigades in the advance, and a force covering the right flank of the Tennessee Army.

position in the rear of the 16th Corps as reserves, in case of an attack from the enemy. During the forenoon our artillery kept up a ceaseless cannonade upon the Rebel lines for the purpose of provoking an assault. The enemy's batteries responded, after a few hours' silence, most vigorously. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st, Gen. S. D. Lee's corps assaulted the 14th Corps and a portion of the 16th Corps, advancing boldly up to our works in three columns, with Rebel colors flying. The first line approached within twenty or thirty yards of Gen. Hazen's lines, commanding the 2d Division, 15th Corps; but the deadly fire from our breastworks caused the first line to waver badly, and in fifteen minutes the first line was broken and irrevocably lost for that moment. The second line came to the rescue, and with yells dashed on to destruction, for they, too, were swept away before they reached the impenetrable abatis and deadly palisades that strengthened our works, and rendered a successful charge an utter impossibility, unless attempted with vastly superior numbers, and an attack of any kind upon such formidable works must necessarily be attended with a terrible sacrifice of life. Failing back, the officers endeavored to reform their lines, with the shattered fragments of the first and second lines, and a final desperate attempt was made to oust the 15th and 16th Corps from their strong position, but the last assault was the most abortive of all, and the most disastrous, for a large number of prisoners fell into our hands, among whom were two colonels, both severely wounded. A flag of truce was sent in to our lines at dark, asking for permission to remove the body of a Mississippi colonel and a captain, but owing to the darkness the request was not granted, but Gen. Howard sent word that at eight o'clock the next morning, Sept. 1st, he would entertain the flag of truce for the purpose above specified. No flag of truce came in the morning, but in its stead the compliments of the day were sent in iron and leaden messengers from both sides. During the night the Rebels availed themselves of the darkness, and they removed and buried a great many of their dead. A rebel surgeon whom we captured the next day after the fight estimates the rebel loss at three thousand in the attack on Ransom's and Logan's lines on the 31st. All the prisoners taken report a terrible slaughter among their troops, and a general complaint was entered against attacking "Yankee fortifications."

THE FOURTEENTH CORPS' GRAND VICTORY.
On the evening of the 31st of August, the 4th Corps, General Stanley, and the 14th Corps, General Jeff. Davis, marched along the main Macon road until they struck the railroad about five miles north of Jonesboro, the 3d Division of the 14th Corps being in the advance. The road was reached at five o'clock, and the work of destruction began at once, and was prosecuted vigorously all night, a strong force having been kept in reserve and on picket to guard against any sudden attack. Col. Mitchell's brigade also assisted in the demolition of the railroad. During the attack upon Logan's lines on the 31st, the 1st and 2nd Division of the 14th Corps were sent to Gen. Howard's right, to be held in readiness in case of an emergency, but their services were not required. These two divisions remained at Renfrow, a place on the Fayetteville road, until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of September. At half past six o'clock, the 1st and 2d Division, 14th Corps, marched from Renfrow's Place, four miles from Jonesboro, to the left of the Army of the Tennessee, where they were joined by General Baird's command, 3d Division, 14th Corps. The whole corps was then formed in marching order, and the 14th Corps started on the very significant road known as the "Rough and Ready road," for it will be seen by the fruits of this corps' last battle that its task was not a smooth one; but it was ready, however rough the duties it was called upon to perform. After marching two or three miles on the Rough and Ready and Jonesboro roads, the 14th Corps got into a good position on the left of the "Army of the Tennessee." The 1st Division, Brig.-Gen. W. P. Carlin commanding, was in the advance, and soon came upon the enemy's skirmishers, who were driven inside their main line of works. Carlin's division formed the left of the 14th Corps, supported by the 3d Division, Baird's, while the 2d Division, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Morgan, also advanced across a small creek, a branch of Flint river. While making this movement, the enemy evidently divined our intentions, and they opened some twenty guns on General Morgan's lines, scattering shells among his men at a terrible rate. Retaliation being the order of the day, **EFFECTIVE FIRE OF OUR ARTILLERY.**
Gen. Morgan ordered up the 5th Wisconsin Battery, six 12 pounders, under command of Lieut. Laflerty, and very soon quite an artillery duel was in progress which lasted nearly half an hour; the firing being greatly augmented in its destructiveness by the guns of Battery 61st Illinois, under Capt. Prescott. The latter Battery had an enfilading upon almost the entire length of the Rebel works. So hot was the fire from these two Batteries that in less than thirty minutes the artillerists, with their infantry support, were driven from their guns in haste, but not until a number of the officers were either wounded or killed. In the meantime, during this bombardment, the whole of the 14th Corps was posted in strong positions, with the 2d Div. on the right, 1st Division on the left, with the left resting on the Macon Railroad, and the 3d Division in reserve. At three and a half o'clock, General Davis ordered General Carlin to attack the enemy's works which were situated on a rising knoll in the edge of a piece of dense woods, the natural position was very fine, on a large corn-field running up to the skirts of the woods, thereby exposing the attacking party to a murderous fire from both musketry and artillery. General Davis had pressed the enemy so closely that they had but very little time to construct fortifications of any kind, consequently the works which our men assailed were not very formidable, but the severe losses of our troops, cannot fail to convince the thinking public of the tremendous sacrifices required to storm fortifications. There are but very few instances on record during this war that have demonstrated the wisdom or feasibility of assaulting works. The greatest disaster of this gigantic campaign was the assault on